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NEW &amp; POPULAR SONGS

CLASSICAL &amp; MODERN PIECES.

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

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S. ENO, LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,  
HONGKONG.In the Matter of THE COMPANIES  
ORDINANCES, 1911 & 1913In the Matter of THE CHINA AND  
MANILA STEAMSHIP COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a  
SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL  
OF FIFTY CENTS (50 cts.) per share has  
been declared in this matter, and that the  
same may be received at the Offices of the  
Liquidators, St. George's Building, Charter  
Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,  
on or after Tuesday, Twelfth (October, 1915.  
No return of Capital will be made  
unless Share Certificates are produced  
when applying for payment.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.

Liquidators.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1915.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the Members of the  
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the CLUB  
HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 14th  
October, 1915, at 5.15 p.m.  
Business:—As set forth in the notice  
posted in the Hall of the Club.By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1915.

## THE MING FAT CO.

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SOLE agents for South China, Philippine  
Island and Straits Settlements for the  
Hawthorn Iron and Coal Coy. Ltd.  
Re. Iron, Fertilizer, Cement and  
other soft steel building materials.HO U MING,  
Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1915.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

We Have Received

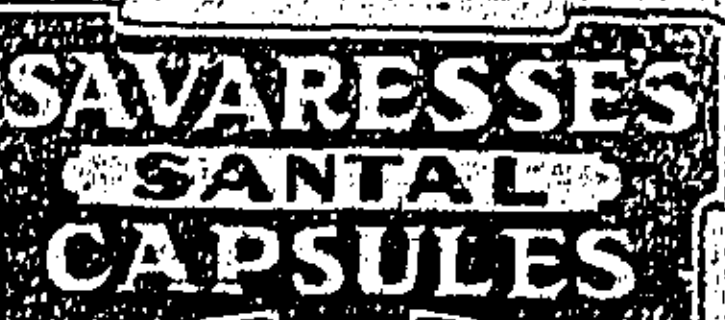
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SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

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SAVARESE'S  
SANTAL  
CAPSULESMost Certain Cure.  
Physicians recommend them.  
Official Chemical.Perfectly made from  
the choicest growths of  
Old Virginia Tobaccos

MADE IN ENGLAND

W. D. &amp; H. O. WILLS

THE OLD AND WELL TESTED

"THREE CASTLES"

ARE AS POPULAR AS EVER.

GERMAN CONCEAL-  
MENTS.

THE CASUALTIES.

The mixture of frankness and concealment  
in the extraordinary promptness in  
flashing victories round the world, and the  
fellow in issuing attenuated admissions of  
defeat is pointing to those who do not  
understand the German mind.Added to this is the policy of never  
aggravating real successes. The official  
announcements of the taking of Antwerp  
and Warsaw were briefly itself. No  
military world was lashed on to these  
subjects than on the defeat of the  
Falkland Isles and at Tsingtau. The whole  
operation of news publishing is aimed  
not at the German, but at the neutral  
countries. It is not, indeed, too much  
to say the mind of the Wilhelmian  
ruler has been bent upon influencing  
Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland,  
Belgium, and Roumania—formerly also  
Turkey and Italy. If continued silence  
about the Riga sea fight be maintained  
German prestige will suffer a severe blow  
in quarters where she is seeking help. In  
the quarter in particular, says a writer in the  
"Times Weekly."The propaganda in the United States  
seems to be quite distinct from that in the  
little countries that may yet be so con-  
spicuously powerful in the world. It seems to  
be a separate organization directly run by  
German-Americans themselves. It is an  
open secret that Dr. D. R. D. returned to  
Berlin disgusted with the work of his Ger-  
man-American confederates.The concealments of Germany consist in  
hiding the losses of military operations of  
their armies. Losses of Zepplins—and I  
strongly suspect one or two naval losses—are  
withheld from the public. Accounts of  
discomfit in parts of Germany, and  
especially among the women in Berlin last  
winter, and the pathetic condition of Austria,  
and the weakness of the Czechs and Slovaks  
are suppressed.The vital question as to the amount of  
the German losses is constantly discussed  
here by military writers, but none of the  
opinions I have read agree with the  
opinions I have formed on an inspection  
ground, I admit, by much travel and  
inquiry in Germany, Austria, and Hungary.  
Certain facts, however, are beyond  
question. One is the great unpopularity  
of the Crown Prince, and this is partly  
due to the knowledge imparted by word of  
mouth from one end of Germany to the  
other that his tactical blunders have caused  
frightful waste of life.

EVADING THE CENSOR.

Within the last few days I have received  
in a roundabout way a letter from an  
—an officer in the left wing of Macken's  
Army. It contains certain information as  
to the terrible amount of marching and the  
five months thereof. It was partly written  
understand, but there was no reference to  
any terrible losses and, had he known of  
them, I am very certain they would have  
been indicated.Despite all the vigilance of the German  
authorities the correspondence does pass  
between the army and the civilian population.  
There is altogether in this a considerable  
amount of clandestine letter-writing. The very  
rigidity of German repressive regulations seems to permit of  
certain relaxation of the rules, and if I  
were set the task of spying—which I have  
no intention of undertaking—I should  
prefer, on the whole, from the point of  
view of safety to spy in Germany rather  
than in France. On the occasion of my last  
visit to Berlin I entered the city, remained  
there for several days, and left it, being  
asked on questions and signing no police  
forms. People in Switzerland carry on a  
regular correspondence with Belgium, and  
the parts of France held by the  
Germans by addressing their letters to  
"Lüttich (Belgium), Prussia (Prussia), or  
"Lille Prussia."It is not difficult to discover broadly the  
reason for the intentional concealment of  
the Germans. They are hiding the fact  
that, while they have made every pre-  
paration for it, they do not want another  
winter campaign. To me this is not an  
indication of the shortage of food or cotton  
not the latter they have held in during the  
last few months a gigantic store—or of  
cotton, of which they are distinctly not  
desperate. It is an indication that the  
memory of last winter round Diksmuide is a  
horror to the German Army. Austria will  
never forget her defeat in the  
Carpathians, or Germany the losses in the  
Tyrone district. One or two sensationalists  
of the "Forward" were, I believe, due to  
any political expressions, but to thepublication of expressions of detestation on  
the part of German soldiers of the horrors  
of the wet trenches in front of the British  
and Belgian Armies.It is never worth while to trust the word  
of a German Socialist, for his views  
are always tinged with opinions  
which, though they do not prevent  
him voting for the war like any other  
German, obscure his judgment as to the  
course of the war. Socialists have been  
to me that, when the German losses become  
known, the German peoples will unite to  
destroy the governing clique who brought  
about the war. I am afraid I have little  
faith in that theory. I was one of those  
who for years hoped against hope that  
when the issue of peace and war came  
German Socialists would—as they had  
often informed me—stand firm; but when  
the issue came the majority of them were  
just ordinary Germans. Their minds were  
as easily affected by the great lie that  
Germany was fighting a defensive war  
against Russia, France, and England as  
were those of the simplest peasant.  
German Socialists, with the exception of  
Liebknecht and a few others, are Germans  
first and Socialists afterwards.Austria's Preparation.  
Germany's injustice to Austria and  
Hungary is a subject not sufficiently under-  
stood in many neutral countries. I  
have constantly heard it suggested that  
Germany, with her population of 67,000,000,  
is greatly to be admired for her power in  
fighting so many enemies. Such a state-  
ment does a gross injustice to Austria and  
Hungary. It has always been the fashion  
to despise Austria as a fighting force, and  
to regard Hungary more from the point of  
view of mere militarism, but, owing to  
constant prodding from Berlin, both  
Austria and Hungary were wonderfully  
equipped for war from the outset, and are  
calling up every available man. One has  
heard no stories of Austrian or Hungarian  
lack of shells, and I have been assured by  
those in a position to know that Austria has  
never been short of ammunition since the  
war began, despite her immense expendi-  
ture of it.The Austrian losses and those of  
Hungary had, when I left Germany, been  
altogether out of proportion to those of the  
Germans. The German losses are, of  
course, greater than those in the published  
list, for the casualties are sometimes  
withheld either by design or through  
difficulty of collection for months. In one  
of the most recent lists I found some  
casualties nearly a year old, though not  
many. The Austrian casualty lists are  
an altogether chaotic condition.One does not need the publication of any  
such figures to know that Vienna and  
Budapest are in mourning to a degree un-  
precedented in the history of war. The  
absence of much display of mourning is  
misleading. One found out the truth by  
conversation with Americans in Vienna or  
Englishmen in Budapest, to whom, by the  
way, the Hungarians behave well, and who  
at the time of my leaving were not  
molested or even interned. The Hungarians  
were, at the outset, intended to find them-  
selves at war with England, and they had  
calculated upon such an eventuality. But  
for the strenuous efforts of Count Tizy, I  
doubt whether they would have taken the  
vicious part in the struggle they have.  
It is admitted by Germans, who always  
were at the Austrians, that the Hungarians  
have fought magnificently. Most of their  
fighting—though not all—has been against  
the Russians—their hereditary enemies.  
It would not have been wise to have  
brought them against the English or the  
French.LOSING WEIGHT  
BY THE POUND"Under Weight" a condition  
of ill health, shows your diges-  
tive powers are decreasing.WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUNDSupplies the blood with the  
wanted nourishing and healthy  
fresh building materials. Very  
palatable.

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That there has been much friction be-  
tween the Germans and the Austrians has  
been notorious, and it may have been  
noticed recently that high German  
personages in their communications often  
refer to the "German-Austro-Hungarian"  
forces instead of claiming everything for  
Germany alone. Austria has produced no  
general, and it is true that her upper classes  
cut a sorry figure in the story of the war.  
Her terrible losses render it a non-terra  
to think that Germans should write all the  
credits for success. If ever it be possible  
to get from the Germans a full account of  
what Austria has done it will be found  
also that the part she has played in keeping  
the Balkan quiet by exhibitions of force  
has been notable.As for the Turks, they are generally  
mentioned with a laugh by the average  
German officer. They are admittedly brave,  
docile—with an extraordinary degree of  
loyalty—and are good defensive fighters.  
If by any chance success attend the Turks  
in Gallipoli it will be claimed by Germany  
as a victory for their organization, barbed  
wire, and machine guns. The Germans  
do not give anything away, and least of all  
credit for success.

## DRUNKENNESS IN CHINA.

Terrible as is the account given by Sir  
Sizing corresponding of the prevalence of  
drunkenness in that city in Kansu (says  
the "North China Herald") there is, from  
the foreign point of view, a certain amount  
of comfort to be derived from the fact that  
these inebriated drink native liquor. Every  
business man has at some time or other felt  
irritated by the assertion that foreign mer-  
chants are responsible for the inebriety of  
natives in countries that have been opened  
to them within the last hundred years.  
Here we have a case in which the natives  
have a case in which the natives are  
driven to drink by the natives. The natives  
do not give anything away, and least of all  
credit for success.

## GERMAN QUICKNESS.

How She Discredits the Allies.

The leisurely movements of the indi-  
vidual German in peace time, the camber,  
some nature of many of his business ar-  
rangements, the long tediousness, relieved  
by many indigestible meals and some  
music make an amazing contrast to the  
astounding quickness of the German  
Government. This war has proved that  
the collective German Government is as  
quick as the individual German is slow.The chief German weapons of war are  
beyond question big cannon, barbed wire,  
countless machine guns, and unending  
propaganda. The German Government had  
all these factors ready in August last.  
As a result, I wish to emphasize the  
immense advantage they have gained over  
the Allies by the campaign of informing,  
coaxing, and bullying they began im-  
mediately on the declaration of war. As  
one whose nation is infinitely strongly  
pro-British, I cannot sufficiently emphasize  
the urgent need for preventing the Hun  
rations, one by one, falling away from the  
Allies' cause. In one or two cases, I  
believe it impossible to make any change  
now, but there are other countries where  
British, French, and Russian prestige must  
be maintained at all costs and can be  
maintained by the use of train, energy,  
and printing ink.It does not need the evidence of immense  
accumulations of munitions to prove that  
Germany prepared for war and seized a  
convenient opportunity which coincided  
with her custom of making war after the  
harvest. There are other guides to her  
preparation. She had entrenched herself in  
the Press of every neutral country, and,  
according to statements made in Germany,  
she had greatly influenced a portion of the  
British Press. I believe invasion of the  
affairs of the Hamburg-America Steam-  
ship Company and hospitality to British  
newspaper editors would yield fruitful,  
if distasteful, results.NEED OF COURTER PROPAGANDA.  
All this has been done, and is still going  
on, and if Great Britain and her Allies do  
not wish to find further defections among  
neutrals, she and her partners must  
promptly realize the necessity of counter-  
propaganda. With two exceptions, all the  
little neutral States of Europe loathe Ger-  
many. But they all fear her and in in-  
creasing degree. In many of these countries  
the average citizen is so afraid of expressing  
his opinion about Germany that he does not  
until you have won his confidence that he  
tells you what he thinks. Mixed up with  
this fear is a certain kind of sneaking  
admiration for Germany's war progress.Early in the war Great Britain was  
greatly feared in Europe. That of which  
I have spoken in some neutral countries that  
the British Fleet would immediately  
demolish that of Germany. A certain rash  
speech of one of your Cabinet Ministers  
about "digging out the German Fleet"  
carried conviction. These speeches have  
not realized, and do not realize that  
warfare to-day is likely to be as long as in  
the days of Nelson and Villeneuve. The  
whole world, indeed, is not yet awake to  
the fact that modern changes have not  
reduced the duration of war.Within a few weeks of the war, German  
inspired newspapers and individual Ger-  
mans began preaching the doctrine of the  
"bottled-up British Fleet." The exploits  
of the Kinkadee and Goeben were "boomed"  
by German agents in my particular country.  
All this was accompanied by very fine  
naval cinematograph films—obviously taken  
before the war began—and articles by  
German naval authorities. "The Times"A Dutch cable to Sumatra states—  
The whole crew of a lugger in the North  
Sea were attacked by dolphins. A quarrel  
broke out among them and three were  
killed.

## SAKURA BEER



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At the first symptom  
of eye strain you should  
consult us. We test  
eyes scientifically and fit  
glasses to individual re-  
quirements

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.10 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.10 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	11.10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.	11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAY.	SUNDAY.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	SATURDAY.
Runs at 12 midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement as the  
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Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order  
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Exporters &amp; Importers

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Commission Agents.

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 in every kind of  
**FURNITURE**  
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**FURNISHING**  
**FABRICS**  
 Estimates & Designs Free.  
**WM. POWELL**  
**LTD.**  
 PHONE 346

## THE DIARY.

## MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood Furniture, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Pianos etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

## General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, October 14—  
 5.15 p.m.—Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Club.

FRIDAY, Oct 16—  
 10.45 a.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

THE  
**"CHINA MAIL"**  
**OVERLAND EDITION.**

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS  
 PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
 IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
 GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
 HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN  
 CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
 COLONY.

## DEATHS.

New-born.—Lt. Cyril Newcombe, killed in action on September 25, in France, only son of Captain and Mrs. F. Newcombe.  
 Wilson.—On October 6, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Ling Lee (Queen), beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Wilson, aged 11 years.  
 Proctor.—On October 6, at a General Hospital, Shanghai, Christina Waldman, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Proctor, aged 3 years.  
 Dyer.—Killed in action in France on September 25, Captain F. V. Alma Dyer, of the 1st Middlesex Regiment.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, Tuesday, October 12, 1915.

## ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

Bucharest is indignant at the attempts made by Germany to force a passage through Roumania for ammunition destined for her Turkish ally. Roumania takes the stand that munitions and supplies are contraband of war, and that, by allowing them passage through her territory, she would be violating the neutrality she has precariously preserved thus far. A study of Roumanian press makes it clear that she could the moment come to give up neutrality to the people of the Latin Kingdom have no intention that it shall be abandoned in favour of Germany. It is perhaps significant that throughout the entire controversy the Bucharest *Seara*, the only pro-German paper in the Roumanian capital, has preserved a discreet silence, and, notwithstanding, has had its offices attacked by the populace. On the other side, most of the organs of public opinion are arrayed with the Government for not taking a stronger line. The *Dimineata* thus states the position: "It seems that the lack of ammunition is being felt more and more in Turkey, and seriously preoccupies the minds of the Teutons. We have given the view-point of the German newspapers, that Roumania ought to be forced to permit the passing of munitions base their insistence upon a positive fact—the treaty of alliance by which Roumania is bound to the Central Powers, and the negative fact—the Quadruple Entente did not and can not forbid this transportation on the ground that it is incompatible with neutrality, because the Entente itself considers that the transportation of ammunition from America is in conformity with the laws of neutrality."

The *Dimineata* then proceeds to quote in detail the arguments of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, that Roumania should be forced to respect twenty rights (just as Germany does) and that under these rights Germany is justified in demanding the passage of ammunition through Roumania. These arguments do not impress the Bucharest paper, which says: "From this we see, first of all, that Germany and Austria actually think we are still bound to them by a treaty of alliance. Then again, the German newspaper affirms that Roumania will soon be compelled to take decisive steps in the matter of transportation of ammunition. Is this in an Austro-German ultimatum? History repeats itself, and we notice that whenever the Germans

have a victory they begin to menace us. We can easily foresee what would happen to us should Germany be victorious in the end." The *Advocate* advocates a defiant attitude, and reproaches the Premier for lack of firmness: "Instead of categorically refusing the Germans, Mr. Bratianu has given them an evasive answer on the pretext that a categorical reply would have provoked a breach with Germany, and that such a breach would be pleasing to the Teutons. An evasive answer is at best unfavourable to the Germans, and they must know that even if Mr. Bratianu would like to let the ammunition through, he can not."

"This question has at the present moment a political and diplomatic character of such gravity for us that to resolve it in favour of the Germans would mean that we thereby throw in our lot with the Teutons, and then farewell to the realization of our national ideals! The Germans now understand that ammunition can no longer be passed through Roumania. Let us be vigilant and see that not a single shell is smuggled through our frontiers to the Dardanelles."

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The *Uniremi* complains of the activities of the German commercial attaché in Bucharest, remarking that "he is a dangerous and subversive influence, and he should be expelled without delay," and it says this fully mindful of the fact that such an act would provoke a rupture with the Central Powers. The *Epoca* takes the stand that Roumania is perfectly safe in treating the Teutonic demands with scant ceremony, as Germany can not afford to acquire another active enemy, and continues: "Germany is menacing us. That is not a bad sign. Whoever feels really strong does not threaten; he acts. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* implies that our attitude has not been forced upon us, but that we have deliberately adopted it for selfish interests. This may very possibly be entirely true. . . . It is useless to try and frighten us with the bogey of Russia as absolute mistress of the strait and the Black Sea. If Russia should discriminate against us or any other nation, it is evident that she would find us, and probably her present allies, in arms against her. Germany should understand once and for all that effective threats should be confined to realities, or at least, to probabilities." So long as Roumania remains firm, the bullying Germans are not likely to venture to attack her. If Bulgaria had but half Roumania's independent spirit she would not have found herself in the deplorable position in which she is at present.

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

Bucharest is indignant at the attempts made by Germany to force a passage through Roumania for ammunition destined for her Turkish ally. Roumania takes the stand that munitions and supplies are contraband of war, and that, by allowing them passage through her territory, she would be violating the neutrality she has precariously preserved thus far. A study of Roumanian press makes it clear that she could the moment come to give up neutrality to the people of the Latin Kingdom have no intention that it shall be abandoned in favour of Germany. It is perhaps significant that throughout the entire controversy the Bucharest *Seara*, the only pro-German paper in the Roumanian capital, has preserved a discreet silence, and, notwithstanding, has had its offices attacked by the populace. On the other side, most of the organs of public opinion are arrayed with the Government for not taking a stronger line. The *Dimineata* thus states the position: "It seems that the lack of ammunition is being felt more and more in Turkey, and seriously preoccupies the minds of the Teutons. We have given the view-point of the German newspapers, that Roumania ought to be forced to permit the passing of munitions base their insistence upon a positive fact—the treaty of alliance by which Roumania is bound to the Central Powers, and the negative fact—the Quadruple Entente did not and can not forbid this transportation on the ground that it is incompatible with neutrality, because the Entente itself considers that the transportation of ammunition from America is in conformity with the laws of neutrality."

The *Dimineata* then proceeds to quote in detail the arguments of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, that Roumania should be forced to respect twenty rights (just as Germany does) and that under these rights Germany is justified in demanding the passage of ammunition through Roumania. These arguments do not impress the Bucharest paper, which says: "From this we see, first of all, that Germany and Austria actually think we are still bound to them by a treaty of alliance. Then again, the German newspaper affirms that Roumania will soon be compelled to take decisive steps in the matter of transportation of ammunition. Is this in an Austro-German ultimatum? History repeats itself, and we notice that whenever the Germans

have a victory they begin to menace us. We can easily foresee what would happen to us should Germany be victorious in the end."

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A class for the study of Portuguese has been started at St. Mary's School, Kowloon, in connection with the Italian Convent.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a correspondent writes, are working hard with a view to holding their annual *Fresco Fête*.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 25 amounted to 33,423 tons and the sales during the period, to 47,551 tons.

At the recent Oxford local examination St. Stephen's Girls' College sent in seven candidates. A telegram has now been received saying that all of them have been successful.

The Postmaster-General in Hongkong has been addressed by the North Tynes Chamber of Commerce with regard to the alleged unsatisfactory mails between the two places.

Captain James Stewart McEwen, who was killed in action at Festenberg on Dec. 21 last, was the eldest son of the late Captain J. P. McEwen, R.N., formerly Assistant Harbour Master at Hongkong for many years.

Mr. Frederic May Lowder, whose death we recorded the other day as having occurred in Flanders, while on active service, was the second son of Mr. F. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner of Customs, Kowloon. Mr. Lowder was a despatch rider with the Motor Cyclists.

Rumours were circulating in Tientsin yesterday, says the "P. and T. Times" of September 30, to the effect that Mr. A. J. Macintosh Shaw had been killed at the Dardanelles. The paper has, we are glad to say, been unable to obtain any confirmation of the rumour, which everybody hopes will prove to be unfounded.

The discovery of another body from the steam launch "Sui Fung," which accidentally sank in the harbour recently, was mentioned at the adjourned inquiry this afternoon. The body was found in one of the cabins in an advanced state of decomposition. Formal evidence was taken, and the inquiry was again adjourned.

Sir Francis Pigott, formerly Chief Justice of Hongkong, deals, in the "Nineteenth Century and After," with cotton as contraband of war, and endeavours to show that by their latest Proclamation with regard to cotton the Government have only shut a door which was already closed. The Proclamation, strengthens the position in some slight measure, but he believes it to be a form of legislation which is often resorted to for the quieting of doubts, and does not give away the situation.

An extremely popular resident of the port left Nagasaki on the 27th ultimo by the Russian mail steamer for Shanghai in the person of Mr. J. H. Wallace, who is severing a connexion with Nagasaki of over twenty years. He came out from home-Scotland to Messrs. Holmes, Ringer and Co., says the "Nagasaki Press," and for several years past has had charge of their shipping department. He is now proceeding to Mukden for the China Mutual Life Insurance Company. With this exception of two or three years in Chemulpo and trips home, Mr. Wallace has lived continuously in Nagasaki, and he and his wife will be greatly missed in the social life of the port.

## MACAO "REVOLUTIONISTS."

"Revolutionists," it is reported, issued invitations for a meeting in a cinematograph the 10th Sunday to discuss the form of Government. The audience was composed of a large number of coolies and only five or six persons were on the stage. The Magistrate, in order to prevent any breach of the peace, appeared personally with an escort, and ordered the meeting to disperse.

## ARMY OFFICERS' DRESS.

The following circular has been issued to the Army by the Army Council:—"The Army Council regret to observe the great laxity that exists in regard to the dress of officers serving in this country, and I am commanded to direct that generals and other officers commanding will at once take steps to suppress the introduction of unauthorized patterns of uniform and the tendency to slovenliness in dress which is at present prevalent. The principal points to which, amongst other attention should be at once directed are the adoption of an unauthorized pattern of service dress cap and the unsoldierlike practice of wearing turned up trousers with Oxford shoes. The authorized patterns of the service dress cap and uniform boots are described in paragraphs 15 and 21, Dress Regulations for the Army, 1911."

## SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you out into the sunshine, then nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Consumption can and can only be cured by chemical treatment and not by sanatoriums, says a French professor. I know two "out East" could wish for a cure for the consumption so prevalent here. One no sooner draws a cheque, takes a few healthy consecutive days' breaths on the first day of the month, than the consumption we so badly suffer from, is rife again. Some day it will be my work to write an epitaph on a shroud who, dislocated his neck falling down three flights of stairs.

A patriotic Sikh speaking at Jullundur (which we can conclude is somewhere in India) warned his audience of the tricks in India and America to deceive and seduce simple minded Indians from the right path. He might have come to Hongkong and have informed us of the tricks whereby we have been seduced from the "right path"—but we should not thank him.

The Hongkong Tramway Company might well emulate the practice just put into operation in Shanghai respecting the prevention of accidents. In that port the tramway company, by means of loud posters in the trams, with "blood plentifully in evidence," have endeavoured to educate the Chinese into using the really small amount of care necessary to prevent accidents and now they have found it necessary to go a bit further. It is not Chinese this time, but foreigners. As in Shanghai there have been frequent casualties and very happily, children have not been involved to a large extent, yet the Shanghai Company suggest that all school children be warned each term by their teachers against the dangerous practice of boarding and alighting cars once in motion.

Reference has been made in the local Press to the big blaze of sugar baskets along the Quarry Bay Road, but very few people realize what a near thing it was to an accident probably incurring a serious loss of life. Hundreds of people, mostly Chinese, it is true, were watching the blaze—which might well have been a bon fire in honour of Confucius—when a motor car engaged by a member of the Fire Brigade, attempted to make a dash through an arch way of telephone wires which had burst down and fallen across the overhead tram wires. What happened was not so much a peculiarity as a piece of absolute stupidity on the part of the driver—a Chinese. As the car passed the wire strands became entangled and made a connection with the live wires overhead. There was a tremendous amount of sparking and spluttering. Flames shot up and along the wires and the arm of the electric standard by shock or strain became dislocated. The car stopped dead and the marvel is how the driver and his occupant escaped injury. Had the overhead wire snapped and fallen to the ground—one dreads to think of what might have happened.

Might perhaps have been, but possibly wasn't, an incident in the orderly room at the Volunteer Drill Hall. "Well, sir, the reason is I didn't obey this here sergeant is that whenever he speaks to me 'e uses language, and me 'avin' him brought up gently and in an 'affin' way, as you may call it, I objects to 'is speech."

There is another story. Jones had "done" active service and retired after some ten or twelve years and when war was declared joined a volunteer force. One night he accidentally discharged his rifle and the incident was reported. Imagine his consternation and the mortification of his friends when he received a written order "to meet the case" commanding him to attend a recruiting hall in dress, well, that might give the game away.

A new order, issued locally, says that volunteers to be properly dressed must carry a "swagger cane." This is part of the outfit necessary apparently towards carrying out the other tenets of the order. The following text might be found suitable: "Thou shalt order thyself lowly and reverently towards thy betters, and call them sir."

The announcement that a "Mild Canadian" soldier on board the *Albatross* "Hesperian" recovered his sight as a result of the shock of the explosion when the vessel was torpedoed need not be dismissed as a fairy tale. It is possible that the soldier was suffering from traumatic extract, that the lenses of his eyes had been rendered opaque through injury from small fragments of shrapnel or in some other way. These lenses, might have been removed by a surgical operation, but it is not impossible that they were dislocated or forced out of the natural position by the shock of the explosion, and that in this way the impediment to vision was removed. The text-books record a case of a man blind from cataracts being cured as the result of being gored by a bull. So what is a case in a contemporary? But what about the man who recovered his sight partially after having been stone blind for 25 years? The text book does not apparently contain this amazing incident. I can vouch for its accuracy for I interviewed the man myself in Somersetshire. While at his business as a carpenter, a piece of wood flew into his eye blinding him. After a few weeks the sight of the old eye failed, and he could not see at all. Twenty-five years later on a Sunday morning while washing himself he accidentally probed his eye with his little finger and broke the film or cataract that had grown over it.

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra

## SPORTING.

## SWIMMING.

## Sports at V.R.C.

H. E. the Governor (Sir F. H. May K.O.M.G.) congratulated the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation, at the conclusion of their swimming sports at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday afternoon, on a most successful meeting. The swimming had been extremely good, and he was sorry that he had been unable to see the whole of it, but what he had seen impressed him very much. Mr. Lee had brought home with him from Shanghai a whole wreath of laurels, and he had added still further laurels in these competitions. The Colony possessed a very fine swimmer in him.

His Excellency, who presented the prizes, was thanked by Mr. J. L. McPherson (Hon. Secretary of the Federation), and with three cheers.

In the sports R. Lee was awarded the Championship Cup for most points, having gained five firsts and one second, totalling 16 points. M. P. Choi was very successful in the short distance events.

The results were as follows:—

## CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS.

220 yards breaststroke—1. R. Lee (Chinese Y.M.C.A.); 2. W. Gilkins (University); 3. Wong Fun (Confucius Society); 4. Tim, 3 min. 37 sec.

Plunge for distance—1. W. Gilkins; 2. R. Lee; 3. W. Hall (University)—Distance, 35 ft. 5 in.

Team race—1. University.—Time, 2 min. 20 sec.

100 yards on back—1. R. Lee; 2. H. Lam (Chinese Y.M.C.A.); 3. Wong Fun.

One Mile Championship—1. R. Lee; 2. Wong Fun.

## SCHOOL EVENTS.

Plunge for distance—1. Hong Ho Chin (Queen's College); 2. M. P. Choi (Queen's College); 3. Wong Kam Choung (St. Paul's College). The winner plunged a distance of 31 ft., thus exceeding the distance of the winner in the Championship plunge.

220 yards—1. A. V. Hall (Queen's College); 2. M. P. Choi; 3. W. Mason (Diocesan School)—Time, 3 min. 37.2 sec.

## HONGKONG C.C. AT PRACTICE.

A scratch match on the Hongkong C.C. ground between teams selected by Mr. Hancock and Mr. Pearce was played yesterday. The following were the scorers:

## MR. HANCOCK'S TEAM.

E. J. R. Mitchell, b Brand	12
H. R. Muriel, c Hewitt, b Reed	18
G. R. Sayer, c Leigh Bennett, b Brand	12
M. M. Mass, b Reed	0
F. Syme-Thompson, b Brand	11
R. N. Anderson, c Clifton, b Hewitt	22
R. Hancock, c Leigh Bennett, b Brand	23
H. H. Taylor, b Reed	11
A. L. Gace, b Brand	14
R. E. O. Bird, not out	7
S. S. Moore, c Leigh Bennett, b Reed	1
Extras	5
Total	195

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. H. Brand	20	2	72	5
C. J. Hewitt	8	1	31	1
F. B. Reed	16.4	0	48	4
A. C. Leigh	6	1	36	3
A. Whitmarsh	2	0	6	0
T. E. Pearce	1	0	6	0

## T. E. PEARCE'S XI.

A. A. Claxton, b Syme-Thompson	7
P. S. Leigh-Bennett, run out	0
C. J. Hewitt, b Syme-Thompson	7
A. Whitmarsh, c and b Sayer	9
Major Robertson, c Syme-Thompson,	35
b Anderson	54
R. A. Brand, c Sayer, b Bird	32
T. E. Pearce, b Sayer	14
R. Kennedy, c Gace, b Taylor	32
E. R. Reed, c Bird, b Taylor	14
A. C. Leigh, not out	0
A. C. Hooper, c Taylor, b Anderson	1
Extras	14
Total	173

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. E. O. Bird	9	2	23	1
F. Syme-Thompson	11	2	31	2
G. R. Sayer	7	1	42	3
R. Anderson	7.3	0	33	2
H. H. Taylor	4	0	17	2

## A COOK-BOY'S CLAIM.

Myrtle Nicholas, 18 Hollywood Road, was the defendant in an action in the Summary Court this morning for \$50, the balance of wages, which Chao Yu, a cook-boy alleges is owing to him.

Plaintiff gave details of the claim and defendant handed his Lordship a letter.

His Lordship said he could not read the letter. If the person who wrote it wished to give evidence in open court, he did not think his name would be published but of course that rested with the Press entirely.

Defendant said her friend would give evidence in court. Regarding the claim she said the plaintiff came to her at 816 a month when she was at 3 Durbar Villas and he went with her to Peddie's Hill, and Knutsford Terrace. He was then paid \$5. She then went to live at 18 Hollywood Road, that was on August 16. The plaintiff's wages had been paid by a gentleman who's name she did not want to mention.

The same gentleman as will give evidence is named his Lordship, and defendant nodded assent.

Defendant alleged that \$20 which she had given plaintiff for payment for furniture was gambled away by him.

His Lordship intimated he could not grant another day. Defendant had better endeavour to secure her witness that morning, plaintiff had already been to the Court several times.

Defendant did not produce evidence by the raising of the Court and the money paid into Court \$55 (under protest) was ordered to be retained until to-morrow.

## MARINE COURT PLEASANTRIES.

## NOT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

"This is not a lunatic asylum. This is a Marine Court," was Commander Beckwith's reminder to a defendant at the Marine Court to-day.

W. S. Bailey, owner of the steam launch "Bailey No. 2" was charged with unlawfully plying his steam-launch for hire to row-junks without a licence.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Rufino Rocha, Junk Inspector, said that on September 3rd he saw the steam launch "Bailey No. 2" towing two cargo boats. They failed to produce the licence when he went alongside.

The defendant pleaded that he sublet his launch.

Commander Beckwith—Why are you taking up my time by pleading not guilty when you are obviously guilty. The launch was trading in September and was not licensed till October. If you go on speaking till Christmas you cannot say that you are "not guilty." I cannot go any further into this. It is a waste of time.

Defendant—It is wasting my time, as well.

His Worship—I do not care a fig about your time. You are here to answer the law. You say you are not guilty, when the fact is you are.

Defendant—I submit I am not guilty.

The Magistrate—You are the owner of the launch—Yes. I have some correspondence here.

His Worship—I am not going to waste through hours of stuff that I have not the time to hear.

His Worship—How long have you been working this harbour?—Eighteen years.

And you were not aware you would have to license it?

Defendant—No, I was not aware of it. I acquainted you with the fact that I had sublet the launch, and on receipt of your reply that a licence was necessary, I immediately took out a licence and told the man that if he used it for towing lighters he was responsible.

Defendant then held up a bundle of correspondence.

Commander Beckwith—Do not shake your arms and gesticulate here, or I will commit you for contempt of Court, you behave yourself in a respectful manner here. This is not a lunatic asylum. This is a Marine Court. Let me have those papers.

The case was then adjourned.

Fines of \$5 and \$3 were imposed on various sampan women for using the Causeway Ferry-boat without permission. For failing to license his boat, another defendant was fined \$2 and \$3 for moving about the harbour during prohibited hours.

## PHENOMENA OF THE FLIGHT OF A BULLET.

By the time of small-bore bullets reaches the muzzle of a gun it is moving forward at the rate of over 2,000 ft. per second, and making 2,400 revolutions in the same time, the velocity giving it an energy of about 100, the rotation of about 17 ft.-lb., together forming a superior quality to concentrate in a small object weighing but a couple of hundred grains. The rotational energy enables the bullet to maintain its stability, and thus indirectly contributes to its ranging power by compelling it to travel on, and, consequently, a minimal resistance to the air. Unfortunately, the whole of the kinetic energy of the mass is not transferred to the bullet, for at the instant the latter leaves the muzzle there is a tremendous rush of gases past it. This muzzle blast is an annoying thorn in the side of the ballisticians, since, apart from the waste of energy there is a tendency for these gases, with a higher muzzle velocity than that of the bullet, to sweep over the base of the latter out of line, and so cause the bullet to topple over. Even so, this could not occur were it not for the fact that it is impossible to make the muzzle of a rifle and the base of a bullet so accurate that the latter leaves the former simultaneously at all points, and it is the inevitable slight asymmetrical relationship between these parts that causes the initial tilting which the muzzle blast accentuates. Elongated bullets fired from a smooth-bore gun are found to be travelling side on at a distance of but 2 ft., in consequence of this muzzle blast; hence the necessity in these long bullets of a very rapid spin. However, despite this rapid spin, the bullet still wobbles a little at the beginning of its flight, a fact which throws light on the aggravated traumatic effects occasionally seen after close-range firing. A spin first up is necessary as a counterpoise of spin is then "fall-as-easy," and, so far as translation is concerned, becomes motionless. Finally, towards the end, it staggers about and spins over. Now a bullet is an aerial top, rolling several thousand times in a minute on a layer of condensed air like the counterpoise, it wobbles at first, then becomes rigid, and finally, at the end of its flight, when its rotation speed has considerably fallen, it again becomes unsteady. This is one of the explanations why the appearance made in a piece of canvas by a bullet is larger at the beginning and at the end of a long flight than the aperture made at some intermediate point of flight. As the bullet leaves the rifle it is quite a different thing to what it was before the pull of the trigger; its surface is polished and grooved by friction with the barrel in consequence of the explosion its temperature is raised, and it is surgically sterile—it is at its very microbe and spore previously lodged in irregularities of its surface. Have been killed, lastly, it possesses momentum and energy, in virtue both of its rotation and its translation.—En Interieur.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## RUSSIANS MAKING SPLENDID PROGRESS.

## ADVANCE FOUR MILES: CAPTURE GERMANS' FIRST AND SECOND POSITIONS.

## THE WESTERN FRONT AND THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

## ALLIES CONTINUING TO LAND AT SALONIKA.

## NINETEEN TURKISH SAILING VESSELS SUNK.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## RUSSIANS ADVANCE FOUR MILES: ENEMY'S FIRST AND SECOND POSITIONS CAPTURED.

London, Oct. 11.

It is now clear that the German offensive in Russia is not merely arrested, but that the initiative has passed into the hands of the Russians.

Experts at Petrograd point out that the Germans in the Dvinsk region have failed to outflank the Russians, and have now shortened their front from seventy to twenty-seven miles, making stubborn frontal attacks at ghastly cost.

The Russians, under General Evert, are growing stronger and are everywhere pressing the enemy back both in the Dvinsk region and southward towards Galicia, capturing thousands of prisoners.

A strong attack near the River Sura on Thursday night resulted in a Russian advance of four miles and the capture of the enemy's first and second positions.

A feature of the Russian operations is the daring night bayonet attacks, which give the Germans no respite.

## THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

## GERMANS HAVE MANY TWELVE-INCH HOWITZERS.

London, Oct. 11.

It is announced to-day that the Germans invading Serbia have many twelve-inch howitzers among their array of guns.

The enemy on Saturday used poison gases near Shabatz in the north-west corner of Serbia.

## NINETEEN TURKISH VESSELS DESTROYED.

## RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS ACTIVE.

Petrograd, Oct. 11.

A naval communiqué states that two Russian torpedo boats, off the Anatolian coast, destroyed nineteen Turkish sailing ships with cargoes for Turkish troops. One was blown up. The others carried grain.

## ALLIES CONTINUE TO LAND AT SALONIKA.

London, Oct. 11.

French correspondents at Salonika state that the Allies continue to land forces regularly. A complete division, with artillery, started inland on Saturday.

## GERMANS MAKING USE OF THEIR WARSHIP CREWS.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11.

It is stated that the crews of all the warships at Kiel and Heligoland are being transferred to the eastern and western fronts.

## NEW COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

Admiral Dartigue du Fournet has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Fleet in succession to Admiral Boue de Lapeyrière, who has resigned of account of ill-health.

## DEMAND THAT RUMANIA MOBILISE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Rumania is concentrating troops on the Bulgarian frontier. A meeting of members of the Chamber at Bucharest unanimously resolved on demanding mobilisation.

## THE HUNS IN THE HOLY LAND.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Refugees from Syria and Palestine, who have arrived at Alexandria, state that Germans have installed observation posts on Mount Olives, a shooting range on Mount Golgotha, and requisitioned thousands of peasants to dig trenches in the Holy Land.

## AID FOR SERBIA.

## CAN THE WESTERN FORCES BE THINNED?

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The French Press is keenly discussing the question whether the forces on the western front can be thinned in order to send an ample expeditionary force to Serbia. The Premier to-day is to make an important statement on the position in the Near East to the united Parliamentary commission. It is not improbable that a secret session of the Chamber will afterwards be demanded in order to discuss the whole position.

## PLUCKY SERBIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Telegrams from Rome state that the population of Macedonia in Serbia has gathered in armed bands to repel the Bulgarians. Men, women and old men everywhere in Serbia are arming to defend their country.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AFTER THE EVACUATION OF VILNA.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.

Fugitives who have arrived at Petrograd from Vilna state the town burned for three days after the Russian evacuation. Only twelve thousand inhabitants remain, mostly children and aged people.

## THE CAPTURE OF TAHURE HILL.

## "EYE-WITNESS" DESCRIPTION.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The French "Eye-Witness," declares that the capture of Tahure Hill was the result of strong artillery preparation preceding brave attacks. The enemy's trenches were everywhere choked with corpses. Seven lines of trenches echeloned on a depth of three kilometres had to be carried, but thanks to the artillery work this was done with comparative ease. German prisoners, suffering from hunger and thirst, said that part of the garrison at the village of Tahure actually took panic and deserted, owing to the violence of the fire. The Germans' terrific efforts on October 10th to retake the hill did not gain an inch, and only resulted in a costly defeat.

## GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS RESULT IN "COMPLETE AND COSTLY DEFEAT."

PARIS, Oct. 11.

A communiqué states that recent German artillery action has been of only fair intensity. The French batteries replied everywhere very effectively. The communiqué adds that fresh reports confirm the news that the violent counter-attacks by the Germans during the last few days against the British and French fronts before and northward of Loos only resulted in complete and costly defeat. The principal assault was made by three to four German divisions. These were completely repulsed and dispersed. The number of dead in front of the Allied lines is estimated at seven or eight thousand.

## ROYAL FELICITATIONS.

## A DUKE TO THE KING OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Duc de Montpensier has telegraphed to the King of Bulgaria, who is his cousin, saying, *inter alia*, "Your saintly mother, my Aunt Clementine, and your uncles, these noble unsullied soldiers, Orleans, Anjou, Nemours, and Chartres, if they hear Earth's uproar must rise from their graves to hurl their curse in your face, and I, who so often have sent you my affectionate, loving wishes, can know you no more. I abandon you to your apostasies, your remorse, your Turks and your Boches!"

## ANOTHER M. P. KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, M.P. (Unionist) for the Uxbridge division at Middlesex, has been killed in action.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL BRETTEL WOUNDED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brettell, the tallest man in the Indian Army, who has arrived at Brighton with six wounds, lay helpless and alone for three days and nights between the English and German lines in France, during which time he was robbed by Germans.

## ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

## RUSSIANS TAKE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS NORTH OF DVINSK.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.

The latest communiqué records further captures of hundreds of prisoners by the Russians in the desperate fighting north of Dvinsk, where villages have constantly changed hands.

## RUSSIAN SCOUTS' WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

The communiqué mentions a wonderful success achieved by the Scouts south of Pripet. They penetrated at night into the enemy's trenches, bayoneted 200, and took 455 prisoners, themselves losing only 50.

## NOTES FROM THE NORTH RIVER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, TING SHAN, Oct. 9.

CHRISTIAN'S ATTACKED, ONE KILLED AND ANOTHER MISSING.

Early in September the Christian workers from the five districts covered by the Baptist Mission gathered at Ying-tak for their autumn class meeting. These workers are the preachers, colporteurs, Bible women, and leading Christians from the various churches and out-stations in the five districts east of Ying-tak. They were at Ying-tak city with the missionary conferring about the work and studying for future labours, remaining at Ying-tak for about two weeks. After the class closed one group of the Christians were travelling near the border of the Ying-tak district when they were attacked by a band of robbers, one of the Christians was killed and several were bound and robbed, and badly treated. One of the preachers returned to Ying-tak city to report the incident to the Magistrate, and, as he was returning to his home, he was taken by the robbers and his whereabouts have not been known since. He is either killed or held for ransom or to prevent him from giving evidence against the robbers. The whole country north and east of Ying-tak seems to be in a very serious condition.

The famine in this section is very bad and the floods in the spring and early summer did much damage to the first crop of rice. Much of the first crop in the low lands was an entire failure, and now the second crop is mostly ruined by the drought. The autumn rains stopped much earlier than usual, hence there will be very little rice. This means famine with increasing severity until relief comes next year. Poverty will confront the masses before the year is ended much less in the harvest time of next year.

THE CANTON-BANKOW RAILWAY. At least trains are running again from Canton all the way to Ying-tak and Siao Kwan. The section below Ying-tak City, which was badly wrecked by the floods, is repaired thus enabling trains to run again.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

OF RESERVE.

The following will report themselves at the Central Police Station at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, October 16th, in uniform.

(A) Absent from Combined Parade, Oct. 7th.—Y. Yauwong, A. A. Remondino, J. M. Victor, Wong Chak Nam and Man Tat Cheung.

(B) Absent from Piquet Duty, Oct. 9th.—P. C. Lindsay.

(C) Attending Parade without Roll Book.—Sergeant Lammert.

PATROLS (CITY).

Tuesday, October 12th.

No. 1 Co. for each shift, as in Orders of Oct. 9th and 11th. Inspector Widen visits.

Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

5.50—One Sergeant or Senior P. C. and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Co.

8.50—P. Cs. Rosser (3) Williams (3), Wright (6) Grimble (3), Hooper (8) Ormiston (8). Inspector T. J. Lewis.

Thursday, October 14th.

One Sergeant or Senior P. C. and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Co. for each shift.

Friday, Oct. 15th.

One Sergeant or Senior P. C. and seven P. Cs. from No. 2 Co. for each shift.

EXTANT (TOWN).

Tuesday, Oct. 12th.—5.50—P. Cs. S. Bay and James Arculli.

8.50 p.m.—P. Cs. A. A. Smy and A. Hassan.

Wednesday Oct. 13th.—5.50—A. M. Noor and A. Ismail.

8.50—P. Arculli and E. Moosden.

Thursday, Oct. 14th.—5.50 p.m.—P. C. Abdul Hamid, R. Ramjahn.

8.50 p.m.—U. M. Omer, S. Moosden.

Inspector Sirdar Khan will visit.

Friday, October 15th.

5.50 p.m.—M. R. Sallak, A. R. Rahman.

8.50 p.m.—A. G. Sullak, Hassan Khan.

Serge. Khawass Khan will visit.

Saturday, October 16th.

5.50 p.m.—Siddik Hamid, M. Abbas.

8.50 p.m.—Yacob Mohamed, Fatty Deen.

Serge. P. Arculli will visit.

Thursday, Oct. 14th.

5.50—Kim (3) Maxwell (3) Inspector D. Almeida (2).

8.50—Williams (3) Gaskell (3) Henderson (2).

PARADES.

(CENTRAL STATION) 5.30 p.m. MUFFI AND RIFLES.

Oct. 13th—No. 2 Co. and Recruits No. 3 Co.

Oct. 14th—1st, 2nd and 4th Platoons No. 1 Co.

Oct. 15th—3rd and 4th Platoons and Recruits No. 3 Co.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICES.

Oct. 12th, 13th, 14th and 20th at 6 p.m. sharp.

(Sgd.) P. C. JAMES.

D. S. P. (Reserve).

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)

## FORMER KWANGTUNG MAGISTRATE TO BE PUNISHED.

PEKING, Oct. 10.

A Mandate orders that the former district Magistrate in Mu, Kwangtung, to be cashiered and handed over to the Court for punishment.

## CHINA'S GOVERNMENT.

A Mandate orders all provincial officials to maintain order and peace and to await the settlement of the form of Government, by a majority of votes.

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY CASE.

It is stated that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway case will again be tried, probably on October 15th.

## A MINISTER TO RESIGN.

The Minister of Finance, H. H. H. intimates that he will resign.

## THE SELECTION OF YOUTHS FOR FIGHTING AND MANUFACTURING.

At the commencement of the war Lord Kitchener asked for an army such as the most militant Englishmen had never dreamed of possible attainment in this country. The nation, however, responded nobly to the call, and hundreds of thousands joined the ranks. The cry of the newspapers and the posters was for men and more men. We were never told how many had joined, but it was officially stated once or twice that the recruiting was satisfactory. Then rumours began to pass from mouth to mouth—first, to the effect that there were more recruits than rifles for them, and, later, that the trained soldiers were short of ammunition. Before this, however, pressure had been quickly put on certain manufacturers to increase the size of their works and to install more machinery, and then it was found that many of the men under training, or actually in the trenches, were needed to work the machines or to control operations. It was thus brought home to the authorities that what had been better if the enthusiasm of the young men of the country had been directed into appropriate channels, and if they had not been invited wholesale to serve in one capacity only. At the present moment the public attention is largely concentrated on munitions, but the recruiting sergeant is still at work, and quite naturally, in the absence of definite instructions from his superiors, he endeavours to get as many men as he can, irrespective of their individual qualities. After having made two blunders, it would be well if those responsible could now take a wider view than they have done in the past, and give some attention to the consequences of the war, which will inevitably make themselves felt when peace is proclaimed. If we continued to be obsessed by one idea at a time.

If we urge that consideration must be given to the post bellum conditions, it must not be thought that even for a moment the encouragement in the slightest degree any interference whatever with the dominant duty of the State to fulfil completely the task thrust upon it by the aggressive Middle-European States in August last. All the resources of the nation must be concentrated upon the overthrow of the enemy, and, naturally, a great part of the burden of service and sacrifice must fall upon youth. At the same time it is wise that each unit of the public should be chosen for that function for which he (or she) is best suited, not only by reason of physical qualities, but also by mental capability. Quite recently we contended for co-ordination of the effort of everyone towards the common object, a condition which, there is a steadily growing belief, involves the fusion of the industrial and the fighting armies. Breadth and depth have been given to this growing belief by the speeches made by the Minister of Munitions since we wrote our article, and it is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. Lloyd George will be able to carry out his intention to the fullest possible extent, notwithstanding the murmurs of disapproval heard in the House from a few members who seem to have failed to realise that the extremity of the task imposed on the Allies demands the imposition of extreme measures during the progress of the war.

In giving effect to the required national organisation, in order to utilise to the fullest extent the whole of the resources of the nation—mechanical, mental, and muscular—it is of the greatest importance that the qualities of each individual should be taken into consideration. Our authorities began by urging every man to be a soldier. Now there is danger of the recruiting sergeant and the manufacturer competing against each other, without any consideration of the aptitudes of the individuals in their address. Such a course is likely to end in many men going to the trenches who would do infinitely better work in the shops, and of some very likely soldiers staying at home. We do not seek to make any comparison between the two; we only need for the energies of the individuals concerned to be guided in the direction most useful to the country, both now and in the future.

And here we may point out that the differentiation which we are advocating should not be confined to men of the artisan class. The extension of our factories, the adoption of night work—and in many cases of Sunday work—has thrown exceptionally severe stress upon works managers and their assistants, as well as on the shop foremen and inspectors of various grades, and there can be no doubt that in many instances the output, both as regards quantity and quality, has fallen below that which could have been secured by adequate engineering staff. In our regulations for controlling the character of our recruiting, therefore, and in correcting errors already committed, attention should be given not only to the rank and file of our army, but also to the qualifications of the young soldiers who have been and are being enrolled in such large numbers—Engineering.

## CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Why let the children catch their little colds in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure them with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

## CURADERMA—THE NEW SKIN SPECIFIC

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

## BATHING CAPS

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

## QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

31, Queen's Road, Central.

Tel. 492.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Opposite Street). ESTABLISHED 1902.

## THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

## THE S.S. "CHUEN OHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$3 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fan; throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

## "MALTHOID"

MINERAL SODIUM.

NOT THE SAME AS OTHERS.

As a food covering in place of sugar. Maltoid is made from Malt. Maltoid is steadily increasing in popularity. It affords perfect protection from the weather in water and is almost proof and highly fire resisting. It is inexpensive and easy to use.

"If it is not necessary, do not use."

"If it is not used, speak it out."—Malthoid Association.

Agents, BRADLEY &amp; Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

## THE CONNOISSEUR'S CHOICE

## "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT.

T. B. HALL &amp; CO. LTD.

TRADE MARK.

THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND OF ALE & STOUT.

Comparison would prove that "Boar's

Head" Brand is Superior to other Brands

in Body, Flavour, Quality or Strength.

Obtainable in Quarts, Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS

Gande, Price &amp; Co., Ltd.

Wine Merchants

6, Queen's Road, Central

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG.







THE CHINA MAIL  
 TYPHOON  
 MAP and  
 GUIDE  
 Enables one to locate the centre  
 of a Typhoon.  
 MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND  
 TAPED FOR HANGING.  
 Price 50 Cents,  
 From the CHINA MAIL Office



## HOON SIGNALS.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The following Typhoon signals and notices on the Harbour on Signal No. 1, Kowloon, the Harbour Office, the Kowloon Godown, H. M. S. Tamar, Green Island, Standard Oil Company Ltd., and F. O. Quarantine, Lysewood.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A DAUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

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A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A. L. B. C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SPRING TIDES	DEPTH OVER SPRING TIDES	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock Kowloon	70'	10'	10'	10'	
No. 2 Dock Kowloon	70'	10'	10'	10'	
No. 3 Dock Kowloon	70'	10'	10'	10'	
No. 4 Dock Kowloon	70'	10'	10'	10'	
TAIKOETSTU					
Commodore Dock	40'	10'	10'	10'	
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	40'	10'	10'	10'	
Lamson Dock	40'	10'	10'	10'	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

**Other Vessels.**  
The Indo-China S. N. Co. Ltd.'s s.s. *Quincy* left Saigon on the 4th Oct., due here on the 13th Oct.  
The Indo-China S. N. Co. Ltd.'s s.s. *Edouard* left Calcutta on the 29th Sept., due here on the 13th Oct.  
The s.s. *Glenyle* is expected here from London on Friday, the 13th Oct.  
The Waterhouse Line s.s. *Shinju Maru* sailed from Manila, due here on the 13th Oct.  
The R. M. S. P. Co.'s s.s. *Merionethshire* from Pacific Coast via Japan, due here on the 13th Oct.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montevideo* arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday, the 5th October.  
The American & Manchurian Line s.s. *Walton Hall* arrived at New York on the 7th September.

## Latest Advice.

The E. & A. s.s. *Eastern*, from Australia, etc., left Manila for this port on the 11th Oct., at noon, and may be expected to arrive here on the 13th Oct., at 3 p.m.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

## HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OCTOBER 12, 1915.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Wind			Weather.
		Temperature at Sea Level.	Humidity.	Direction.	
Victoria	7 a.	74	78	W	b
Namoo	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hakodate	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Yokohama	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Kobe	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Osaka	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Nagasaki	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Manila	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
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Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Amoy	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Swatow	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Hongkong	6 a.	74	78	W	b
Shanghai	6 a.	74	78	W	